Loma, Frai Jorge, *C. & I. Skottsberg* 855, December 8, 1917 (N. Y.), seeds present; Coquimbo, ded. *Philippi*, 1888 (B., marked *Spergularia fruticosa*); Chile, no locality on label,[1] *Cl. Gay* (K., G., TYPE COLLECTION of *Paronychia arbuscula* Gay, in poor condition).

There is a great range of variation among the plants cited and described above. There are plants with short, broad, blunt sepals about equal to the capsule, as in the type of *Arenaria teretifolia* Philippi, and there are others with long blunt sepals greatly exceeding the capsule, as in the type of *Spergularia fruticosa* Philippi. The type of *Paronychia arbuscula* Gay has the "calyx lobes oblong-ovate, very glabrous, equal to or slightly exceeding the membranaceous petals." Often plants may have linear, reflexed sepals, as in the type of *Arenaria lignosa* Philippi. Though most of the collections lack seeds, those seen show no fundamental variation. It should be said, however, that seeds of plants with linear, reflexed sepals have never been seen. In spite of the above variations it seems quite possible that they all belong to the same taxonomic unit, for they all have the distinctive, shrubby habit, the same type of stipule, number of stamens, type of style, etc.

(To be continued)

GRASSES AND SEDGES OF WOODSTOCK, VERMONT.—In 1932, in reviewing Miss E. M. Kittredge's "Ferns and Flowering Plants of Woodstock,"[2] I commented with regret on the omission of the grasses and sedges. This omission has now been repaired by the publication[3] (as before, under the patronage of Miss Elizabeth Billings) of a 27-page pamphlet listing the members of those families known to occur in the Woodstock area. Like its predecessor, it is very well printed on excellent paper; the quality of its poetical quotations is as high as ever; and the identification, cataloguing and comment have been done with like care and thoroughness.

Mechanically, it is not quite so good. Pages 20 and 21 have been transposed; page 19 is set in italic type when roman would seem to have been required; and a number of minor errors (such as the strange transformation of Persoon into "Jessu" on page 14) have managed to run the gauntlet of proofreading. The statement that until 1934 *Carex castanea* was known from no other station east of the Green Mountains is, as phrased, misleading. It is probably true of the latitude of Woodstock, but *C. castanea* was reported in Kennedy's Flora of Willoughby in 1904 and is not uncommon in northeastern Vermont. However, if it be not taken as infallible in minutiae (and what work can be?), this list well fulfills the functions of a regional flora—to serve as a guide and stimulus to local collecting and to

[1] "Sandy places in Prov. Coquimbo."—Gay, Fl. Chile, ii. 520 (1846).

[2] RHODORA, XXXIV. 56 (1932).

[3] KITTREDGE, E. M. *Grasses and Sedges of Woodstock, Vermont* (with foreword by Elizabeth Billings). The Elm Tree Press, Woodstock. 1939.

furnish useful phytogeographic records. It worthily supplements and completes Miss Kittredge's previous publication.—C. A. W.

Ludwigia microcarpa in Missouri.—The southern coastal plain species, *Ludwigia microcarpa* Michx., has been recorded as ranging from North Carolina to Florida and Louisiana.

Recently the author was collecting in Oregon County, southern Missouri, and found this species locally abundant in a swampy meadow in a valley along the spring branch of Greer Spring, near Greer. This swampy meadow was formed by the seepage of a small spring, locally known as "Hatcher's Spring" which rises in the valley of Greer Spring branch, and joins the latter after a flow of fifty feet. *Ludwigia microcarpa* was associated with *Panicum agrostoides*, var. *ramosius* (Mohr) Fern., *Eleocharis calva* Torr., *Fuirena simplex* Vahl, *Parnassia grandifolia* DC., *Galium tinctorium* L. (*G. Claytoni* of Gray's Manual, 7th edition), and *Eupatorium perfoliatum* L.

Its occurrence here represents a northern extension of range for the species of several hundred miles and places it within the range of Gray's Manual. Specimens of the plant have been deposited in the Gray Herbarium, Missouri Botanical Garden Herbarium, and the herbarium of Field Museum. The data are as follows: swampy meadow along Greer Spring branch, 1 mile north of Greer, Oregon County, Missouri, Aug. 26, 1939, *J. A. Steyermark 27987*.—Julian A. Steyermark, Field Museum of Natural History.

A pilose Variety of Diervilla Lonicera.—

Diervilla Lonicera Mill., var. **hypomalaca**, var. nov., foliis subtus dense pilosis. Ontario: Bear Island, Temagami Forest Reserve, June 28, 1930, *P. V. Krotkov*, no. 5606; Tobemory, Bruce Co., June 22, 1933, *Krotkov*, no. 7808; edge of beach, Pike Bay, Bruce Peninsula, July 17, 1935, *A. S. Pease & E. C. Ogden*, no. 24,852 (type in Gray Herb.). Wisconsin: near Garrett Bay Inn, Ellison Bay, Door Co., July 9, 1918, *Milton T. Greenman*, no. 20.

Typical wide-ranging *Diervilla Lonicera* has the leaves glabrous or at most a little setulose along the midrib beneath. Var. *hypomalaca*, known only from a limited area in the range, is striking on account of the dense white pilosity of the lower surfaces of the leaves.—M. L. Fernald.

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